

## Answer Key: Chapter 6

### Exercise 6.1

1. They had put
2. We had asked
3. I had held
4. He/she/it had overcome
5. You (*pl*) had handed over
6. You (*sg*) had taken
7. I had been
8. They had believed
9. We had been able
10. He/she/it had left behind

### Exercise 6.2

1. ascenderamus
2. defenderant
3. cecideras
4. viceram
5. adveneratis
6. fugerant
7. riserat
8. petiveramus
9. lacrimaverat
10. feceram

### Exercise 6.3

1. We had held
2. I was putting
3. You (*pl*) believed
4. You (*pl*) are climbing
5. They had overcome
6. They handed over
7. They will conquer
8. You (*sg*) had asked for
9. I had done
10. You (*sg*) were laughing

### Exercise 6.4

1. Kings had once held the city of Rome.
2. We had been slaves for many years.
3. Suddenly the slave girl shouted. For she had at last seen the messenger.
4. She had never been able to find a good husband.
5. I was staying; you however had fled.
6. At last, the leader had handed the kingdom over to his son.
7. The slaves had carried all the food into the garden.
8. The journey was long and difficult. For the young men had walked for ten hours.
9. There had been savage war for many years, but at last we made peace.
10. Why had you not warned your friend about the danger?

### Exercise 6.5

1. naves tandem ad insulam advenerant.
2. de duce multa audiveramus.
3. pueri boni omnes libros legerant.
4. muri longi multos annos urbem bene defenderant.
5. paterne vester Romae diu habitaverat, puellae?

### Exercise 6.6

Romulus now had gone up into heaven; on earth however the senators were fighting among themselves about the kingdom. The Sabine men wanted a Sabine king; the Roman men wanted a Roman king. However, no-one stood out greatly; there was a year-long inter-regnum and the senators ruled the city. At last the citizens were asking for a king. "You, senators," they said, "choose the new king of/for Rome!"

In the fields there lived a good, famous man, called Numa. Numa had great virtue, much learning, and a sensible mind; he knew all the laws of the gods. Therefore the Roman senators chose Numa as the new king. Immediately they sent messengers to Numa. "Good Numa," the messengers said, "come to Rome and rule the Roman citizens." Numa soon arrived at Rome. "Romans," he said, "I do not want to be your king. The gods will send a sign if they want me to be king." Therefore a soothsayer called Jupiter: "Father Jupiter, send a sign to the Romans!" Immediately the king of the gods gave a sign; Numa was king.

### Exercise 6.7

1. Father was laughing because he had heard the old man's words.
2. Although the boys were terrified, they stayed at the gate.
3. My daughter is happy because she has received many letters today.
4. It is difficult to trust the woman, although I love her.
5. Although he had seen the soldiers the old man was not afraid.

## Exercise 6.8

1. tristis sum quod donum non misisti.
2. quamquam facile ambulare non potest, pater montem ascendit.
3. miseri sumus quod in bello Romani nos superaverunt.
4. quod Romani sumus numquam fugiemus.
5. quamquam filius meus numquam epistulas scribit, epistulas ad eum mitto.

## Exercise 6.9

For many years Numa had kept the kingdom well. He had made peace with the enemies of the Romans; he had built many temples in the city; he had given laws to the citizens; he had written books. The king (the rumour is) lived with a beautiful goddess, called Egeria. Egeria told Numa the words of the gods; then Numa told them to the citizens; the citizens always believed the king's words. Although the Romans had loved war for many years, Numa taught the citizens to love peace. Enemies therefore began to like Rome. Romulus had overcome his enemies with war, Numa with peace.

The king had great wisdom. Once Jupiter came to earth from heaven. He angrily called Numa to him. "King," the god said, "prove your wisdom! Ward off my thunderbolts from your city!" "How?" Numa asked. "With heads," the god said. "With the heads of onions?" Numa asked. "Of men" Jupiter said. "With hair?" Numa asked. "I am demanding lives," Jupiter said. "Therefore," Numa said, "we will give you fish." The Romans still ward off thunderbolts with onions, hair, and fish.

## Exercise 6.10

- |     |               |   |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 1.  | <i>quas</i>   | plural; feminine accusative   |
| 2.  | <i>cui</i>    | singular; masculine, feminine, neuter dative  |
| 3.  | <i>quod</i>   | singular; neuter nominative<br>singular; neuter accusative  |
| 4.  | <i>quarum</i> | plural; feminine genitive   |
| 5.  | <i>quibus</i> | plural; masculine, feminine, neuter dative<br>plural; masculine, feminine, neuter ablative        |
| 6.  | <i>quo</i>    | singular; masculine, neuter ablative  |
| 7.  | <i>quorum</i> | plural; masculine, neuter genitive  |
| 8.  | <i>quae</i>   | singular; feminine nominative<br>plural; feminine, neuter nominative<br>plural; neuter accusative |
| 9.  | <i>qui</i>    | singular; masculine nominative<br>plural; masculine nominative                                    |
| 10. | <i>cuius</i>  | singular; masculine, feminine, neuter genitive  |

## Exercise 6.11

1. quibus
2. quas
3. quod

4. cuius
5. qua

### Exercise 6.12

- |    |  |                   |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1. | The boy to whom I gave money is in the forum.        | <i>dative</i>     |
| 2. | The boy who has the money is in the forum.           | <i>nominative</i> |
| 3. | The boy from whom I am running away is in the forum. | <i>ablative</i>   |
| 4. | The boy whose shout I heard is in the forum.         | <i>genitive</i>   |
| 5. | The boy whom the girl loves is in the forum.         | <i>accusative</i> |

### Exercise 6.13

1. We found the slave-girl who had killed the king.
2. Have you (*pl*) seen the soldiers who arrived at the city yesterday?
3. The ship in which we shall sail to Rome is big and fast.
4. Do you (*sg*) love the man who is now in the garden?
5. The temples which the Romans are now building will be huge.
6. The man handed over to his daughters the money which he had found in the street.
7. Are you (*pl*) afraid of the crowd whose shouts we can now hear?
8. The sailors carry to the king the heads of the Romans whom they killed.
9. The soldiers to whom the leader gave the money will defend the walls bravely.
10. The woman was crying for a long time at the gate through which her husband had hurried.

### Exercise 6.14

1. senex qui ad forum ambulat pater meus est.
2. vir quem in via vidi lacrimabat.
3. da gladium ei qui nunc advenit, serve!
4. habesne libros quos maritus meus misit?
5. dominus a quo fugio saevus est.

### Exercise 6.15

1. Who will defend the gate now?
2. Whose is the book which I am holding? Is it yours, son?
3. Whom did you see in the crowd, husband?
4. What (things) are you holding, boy? Why are you silent?
5. With whom will you walk to the city, daughter?

### Exercise 6.16

- |    |                |  |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1. | <i>octo</i>    | octave, octet, octopus, octagon, October     |
| 2. | <i>centum</i>  | cent, century, centennial, centurion         |
| 3. | <i>tres</i>    | trio, triple, triangle, trireme, tri-partite |
| 4. | <i>unus</i>    | union, unity, unique, universe               |
| 5. | <i>quinque</i> | quintet, quintennial, quintuplet             |

### Exercise 6.17

1. Our brothers were asleep for nine hours.
2. The wicked slave has killed six good citizens.
3. The happy old man has three thousand books in his house.
4. Rome will never be the kingdom of one man.
5. Did you see the ten ships which arrived yesterday?
6. We left Rome at the first hour.
7. Hand me two swords at once, boys!
8. I have read a hundred books about the wars of the Romans.
9. There were on the island four great temples.
10. Seven leaders were fighting at the seven gates of the city.

### Exercise 6.18

1. milites quinque horas fortiter pugnabant.
2. mox adveniam cum quattuor milibus militum.
3. unum annum urbem defendere poterimus.
4. femina Romae cum duabus filiabus habitabat.
5. invenistine octo equos qui subito fugerunt, serve?

### Exercise 6.19

There was among the king's slaves a boy whose name was Servius Tullius. Once the boy was sleeping in the palace. The slaves in the middle of the night – look! – suddenly saw flames around his head. The slaves were terrified and their shouts soon woke the king and his wife. However the boy was quiet and still sleeping. One slave carried water to the boy. The queen however held him back. “Don't put the flames out!” she shouted. “Don't be afraid! Don't move him! The flames are a sign from the gods.” The flames soon left the boy.

After the miracle the queen said to the king, “Do you see this boy, husband, to whom the gods sent the flames? He is a gift from the gods. He will one day be a light for our kingdom and will protect his homeland. He will guard the palace bravely. Therefore set him free at once! We must bring him up among our sons.” The boy therefore lived in the palace just like a son of the king. He learned everything that the son of a king should learn. Finally he married the daughter of the king, and after the death of the king the Roman citizens chose Servius Tullius as the new king. He ruled the kingdom well for many years.

### Exercise 6.20

1. You (*pl*) will conquer many lands within ten years.
2. We overcame the Romans within four hours.
3. Hand your kingdom over to us within one year, king!
4. I have ordered all the citizens to flee within two hours.
5. The happy young man wrote six letters during one night.

**Exercise 6.21**

1. nautae ad insulam tribus horis advenient.
2. Romani duobus annis novos muros aedificaverunt.
3. amici nostri quinque horis auxilium miserunt.
4. viri mali nocte regem necaverunt.
5. turba civium iratorum una hora templum deleverunt.

**Exercise 6.22**

1. We shall go
2. They go, are going
3. He/she/it went
4. They had gone
5. go! (*pl*)
6. I was going
7. We go, are going
8. We went
9. go! (*sg*)
10. They will go

**Exercise 6.23**

1. it
2. iverunt, ierunt
3. imus
4. ibit
5. iveramus, ieramus
6. ibis
7. is
8. ire
9. ibant
10. ivi, ii

**Exercise 6.24**

1. Surely we shall go to Rome tomorrow?
2. The sad young man goes slowly through the streets.
3. We never had never gone to the little island.
4. A great crowd of savage citizens went quickly into the forum.
5. Look! Three soldiers are going into the old man's house. What will they find?

**Exercise 6.25**

1. i statim in hortum, domina!
2. filii mei ad nova loca ire timebant.
3. multi civium ad portam eunt.

4. num ad urbem hodie ibis, filia?
5. quo iisti heri, marite?

### Exercise 6.26

Servius Tullius was the king of Rome. He ruled well and the Romans loved him. Lucius Tarquinius however, the son of Tarquinius Priscus, who had been king earlier, envied him. His wife, called Tullia – she was the daughter of Servius Tullius – stirred up the young man’s anger. “Your father, husband,” she said, “was the king of Rome. You therefore should have been king. My father however was once a slave. Take the kingdom back! Free Rome!” The fierce words of his wife easily persuaded Tarquinius.

Tarquinius began to criticise the king in public, and to give gifts to the rich senators. Then he gathered together soldiers and went to the senate-house. He sat on the throne and ordered the senators to call the king to him. “Servius,” he shouted angrily, “is a slave, and the son of a slave. I am a prince and the son of a king. You, senators, did not choose him as king: a wicked woman, my mother, made him king. Servius wants to give your fields to the common people. He will destroy the kingdom of Rome!”

King Servius heard about the wicked words of Tarquinius and hurried to the senate-house. However, the young man caught the old man and threw him fiercely to the ground. The king’s friends fled straight away; the young man’s friends quickly killed Servius. At that time Tullia was driving her chariot to the senate-house. She wanted to greet her husband as king. Suddenly her charioteer saw the body of Servius in the street. “Stop, mistress!” he shouted, “I see your father in the street.” Tullia however did not stop; she whipped the horses; she drove the chariot over her father’s body.

Today, the name of the street is Street of Crime: with a savage crime Tarquinius had gained the kingdom, with a savage crime Tullia had defiled her own father. Tarquinius ordered the citizens to leave Tullius’ body in the street. “I shall kill the man who buries the wicked old man,” he shouted angrily. The Romans therefore gave king Tarquinius an extra name, “The Proud”.

### Exercise 6.27

1. I ordered the girls go out into the garden at once.
2. The general carried many soldiers with him across the sea.
3. What are the names of the two old men who are now going into the temple?
4. We led our foolish brother away from the inn and the girls.
5. Father called the slave back into the house.

### Exercise 6.28

1. abite, pueri! mater vestra nunc dormit.
2. cur feminae in templum non inierunt?
3. reduc me ad patriam meam, puer!
4. filius meus senes iubebit in forum exire.
5. adduxisti milites ad silvam, nunti?

### Exercise 6.29

1. The mistress received the beautiful gifts happily.
2. My sons were away for a long time, but at last they have returned.
3. An angry crowd was gathering at the leader's house: he could not escape.
4. Everyone who was present heard the shouts of the sad old man.
5. For many hours we waited for the messenger. At last he arrived. "The king," he said, "has perished, and the citizens have thrown him into the Tiber."

### Exercise 6.30

1. multi milites fortes in foro convenerant.
2. quattuor iuvenes media nocte perierunt.
3. auxilium a deis accipiemus.
4. ego effugi sed Romani fratrem meum ceperunt.
5. maritus tuus cras aderit, domina.

### Exercise 6.31

1. The terrified slave-girl suddenly shouted "The enemy are now here, master!"
2. We could not understand the words which the king had spoken.
3. The girl was waiting for her brother near the gate.
4. Why do you never go near to the wood, boy?
5. We shall all come down from the mountain tomorrow.
6. The evil young man ran into the house and killed the master.
7. Did you catch sight of the Roman soldiers, father?
8. We had decided to leave the island and to live in Rome.
9. The friends' letter will not persuade my father.
10. "I shall go to Rome," my brother said, "and kill the leader." I did not reply.

### Exercise 6.32

1. templo ingenti celeriter appropinquavi.
2. verba gravia meae matris mihi persuaserunt.
3. domina nostra magnam villam prope silvam aedificat.
4. subito milites conspeximus et fugere constituimus.
5. iuvenis stultus consilium ducis non intellegit.

### Exercise 6.33

A poor, unknown old woman once entered the house of Tarquinius Superbus. "I have a gift," she said to the soldiers, "which I want to give to the king. The gift will save his kingdom." The soldiers didn't believe her words. However, they led her to the king. For a long time the old woman was quiet. Then out of her bag she pulled nine books. "O great king," she said, "I want to sell these books in which are the words of the gods. The books will defend your kingdom for many years, and guard your homeland against fierce enemies. Do you want to buy them?" Tarquinius didn't believe her. The king however, on account of the woman's poverty, replied kindly. "How much money do you want, good woman?" he



asked. The old woman demanded a great price. For a long time the king laughed. Immediately therefore the old woman threw three books into the fire. “Will you buy six,” she said, “for the same price?” Tarquinius laughed again with a loud voice. Then the old woman threw three other books into the fire. “Do you want to buy the remaining books for the same price?” The persistence of the woman at last persuaded the king. Tarquinius therefore bought three books at a great price. The old woman went away happy. The king put the books in the temple. The Romans always sought their advice during great dangers.

### Exercise 6.34

There was a long war between the Romans and the Gabians. The Romans could not overcome the Gabii. Then Tarquinius Superbus the king and Sextus his son made a clever plan. Sextus fled to Gabii. “I am fleeing from Rome,” he said to the Gabian citizens, “because my father punishes me cruelly. Accept me, citizens!” The Gabians believed his words and decided to receive him into the city. The young man soon had many friends and much power among the Gabians.

The son soon sent a messenger to his father because he wanted new instructions. The messenger hurried to Rome and came into the palace of Tarquinius. “Your son, king” he said, “has prepared everything. What must he do now?” Tarquinius did not reply but went out into the garden. Then he walked through the garden and with a long stick he knocked off the highest heads of the poppies. He spoke no words. Then he sent the messenger back to his son. The messenger did not understand but went back to Gabii. He reported the king’s deeds to Sextus. At once the son understood his father’s hints. On the next day he ordered the soldiers to gather together the chiefs of the Gabians. Then he killed them all.

### Exercise 6.35

1. After we killed the king we immediately left the city.
2. When you (*pl*) understand those things you will be terrified.
3. When she had read the sad letter, the mistress cried.
4. I ran quickly to the wood where the soldiers were waiting for me.
5. After the gods heard the king’s words they were angry.

### Exercise 6.36

1. postquam epistulam accepi Romam ire constitui.
2. ubi ad insulam advenimus semper laeti sumus.
3. pueri, postquam pater irate clamavit, in villam cucurrerunt.
4. ubi Romam advenies, miles, diu manere cupies.
5. iuvenes, postquam librum legerunt, omnia intellegere potebant.

### Exercise 6.37

King Tarquinius Superbus and his slaves once saw a huge snake in the palace. Everyone who was there immediately fled, terrified. Then the king called his two sons to him. “I am afraid,” he said, “of the anger of the gods. Go to Greece, sons! Make for Delphi and look for the advice of Apollo!” The king sent a friend with them, Brutus, the son of his sister.



Although the sons of the king did not like Brutus on account of his stupidity, the three young men left together. They quickly sailed across the sea to Greece.

When they arrived at Delphi they immediately entered the temple of Apollo. They consulted the oracle about the snake. Then the sons had to go back to their father. Envy however defeated them and they asked “Great god, who out of us will be king of Rome after the death of our father?” The priest at once replied, “He who first gives his mother a kiss will have the greatest power in Rome.” The brothers therefore, after they had heard the words of the god, returned quickly to Rome, to their mother. Brutus, however, who had heard the words of the god and understood the advice of Apollo, fell to the ground and gave the earth a kiss. “The earth” he said to himself, “is the mother of everyone.” Then he went back to Rome.

### **Exercise 6.38**

Tarquinius Superbus had conquered many enemies, and built many temples. However, on account of his huge expenditure the Roman citizens were not happy. The king decided to attack the Rutulians because the Rutulians had a lot of money. Then however the king’s son, whose name was Sextus Tarquinius, committed an evil crime. The young man savagely raped an aristocratic woman called Lucretia. Although her husband forgave her, Lucretia killed herself on account of her great sense of shame. Therefore the husband and his friends, amongst whom was Brutus, swore revenge. “Look!” Brutus shouted angrily, “how evil kings are! The Roman citizens, I swear, will not have another king.” Brutus quickly incited the Romans. He called to himself the citizens who now hated Tarquinius. The soldiers who were attacking the Rutulians with the king soon abandoned him. Tarquinius was afraid and hurried to Rome. The Romans however shut the gates and drove him away. “Rome is now ours,” they shouted happily, “and we citizens will now rule the city.” Instead of a king therefore they chose two consuls, among whom was Brutus. The Romans had obtained freedom.